



Salvador Dali

1904-1989

Christ for the Madonna of Port-Lligat

Watercolor gouache, sanguine and pencil on paper signed and dated 1950 lower right

Dimensions : 52,5 x 38,5 cm

Dimensions : 20.47 x 14.96 inch

Literature : Certificate by Mr. Nicolas Descharnes and registered under number d5806\_1950



Dimensions with frame : 78 x 67 cm  
Dimensions with frame : 30.71 x 26.38 inch

This drawing is a study for the second version of the "Madonna of Port Lligat". The painting, now in the Fukuoka Museum of Art in Japan, depicts a Madonna with Child with the features of the painter's wife, Gala. The Virgin has a rectangular opening in her chest, in which we can see the child Jesus, also with an opening where we can see a piece of bread. This oil on canvas made in 1950 inaugurated the religious subjects of Dalí, inspired by the works of the Renaissance, especially Piero della Francesca's "Sacred Conversation".

## Biography

Salvador Dali was born in Figueras, Spain, in 1904. He met the impressionist painter Pinchot, in 1916. On his advice, he began to have painting classes at the municipal school. Dali exhibited his paintings for the first time at the age of 14.

After graduation, Dali began studying at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in San Fernando. He was noted for his eccentric character, and his paintings were inspired by cubism and futurism. He became friend with the filmmaker Bunuel.

In 1927, Dali went to Paris for the first time, where he met Picasso. He went to Paris for the second time on the occasion of the shooting of Bunuel's movie "Un chien andalou", he co-wrote in 1929. During this trip, Joan Miro introduced Salvador to the surrealist group. Dali met André Breton and became interested in Freud's psychoanalytic techniques, creating his "paranoid-critical" technique. During this period, he painted his most important paintings, with fantastic elements and symbols. He was then excluded from the surrealist movement in 1934.

After the Spanish Civil War, Dali committed politically and returned to a more realistic painting while keeping its originality.

Dali continued to make notable public appearances and, after ten years of work, he opened his own museum in 1974. His latest research pushed him to make stereoscopic style paintings in 1975.

## Museums

Théâtre Musée Dali, Figueras

Musée Reine Sofia, Madrid

Salvador Dali Museum, Floride

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Tate Gallery

Musée national d'art moderne, Centre Georges Pompidou

## Bibliography

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Michel Nuridsany, Dalí, éd. Flammarion, 2004

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Astrid Ruffa, Philippe Kaenel, Danielle Chaperon (éd.), Salvador Dalí à la croisée des savoirs, Paris, Éd. Desjonquères, 2007

Jean-Pierre Thiollet, Carré d'Art (Salvador Dalí), Paris, Anagramme Éd., 2008

Dalí, l'univers fantasmagorique - Musée Dalí, Espace Montmartre

Robert Descharnes, Dali, L'oeuvre et l'homme, Edita sa - Éditions des Trois Continents, Lausanne, Suisse, 1984